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MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE ABSTRACTS OF UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

CIA/SI 25.20-51

8 August 1951

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1. Control of Typhus in USSR.

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

At a conference which opened at the Turkmen State Medical Institute in April 1951, the latest works in the different branches of medical sciences were discussed, particularly the character of pappataci fever epidemics and the epidemiology of parasitical typhus.

ANALYST'S COMMENT: (b)(1) (b)(3) interest in control of epidemics in the USSR. Particular emphasis seems to be placed on control of typhus. The Soviets are stressing that all inhabitants of the country should know what the various infectious diseases are and what to do in order not to become infected by them in the event of an enemy attack with BW.

2. Antibiotic Supply Situation in Soviet Bloc.

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

United States exports of sulfas and antibiotics to China amounted to $203,000, and to Hong Kong, $8,095,000 during 1949. In 1950 United States exports to these countries increased to $1,454,000 and $13,850,000 respectively. (b)(1) (b)(3) from December 3, 1950 to January 5, 1951 the price of the principal antibiotics on the Hong Kong market increased approximately as follows: Sulfadiazine, 340%; sulfathiazole, 540%; chloromycetin, 420% and penicillin 390%. Czech officials announced in 1949 that their penicillin requirements of 40,000 billion units a year had been satisfied by the installation of UNRRA machinery. Poland plans to manufacture 800,000 units of penicillin by 1955 and manufacture of streptomycin is planned for 1951. However, (b)(1) (b)(3) both Czechoslovakia and Poland are attempting to obtain various antibiotics. Orders for penicillin and sulfa drugs placed by Czechoslovakia and Poland (b)(1) (b)(3) amounted to $108,000 in month of March alone. (These orders were not accepted). Apparently, Hungary and Rumania produce very little of their antibiotics requirements but obtain them through import.

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

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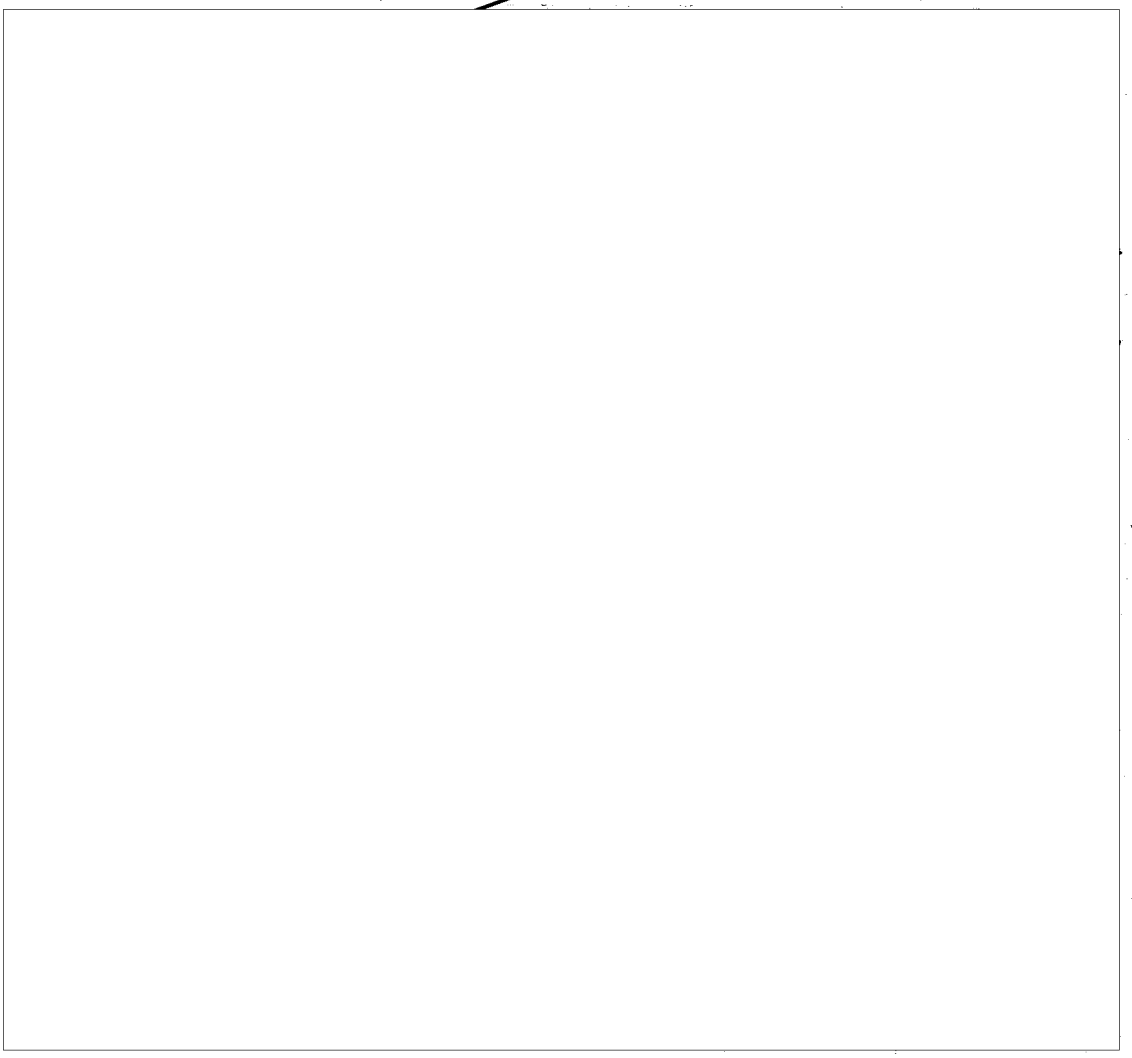
(b)(1)
(b)(3)



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